THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, January 18, 1811. No. 259

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

In Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the snbscriber living in Westmoreland County. Rostrover township on Friday the 4th of January, a Negro man named

Samuel Jackson,

about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, given to drink, very impudent among white people. Had on when he went away, a light coloured linsey hunting-shirt, brown cloth waist-coat, lined with yellow flannel, striped cotton pantaloons, an old castor hat with the crown sewed in whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MANASSEH REEVS.

January 6, 1811.

FOR SALE.

THREE plantations of excellent land—titles indisputable. Of which one containing 401 acres and allowance, is situated in Pine township 16 miles from Pittsburgh.

One in Butler county about 20 miles from Pittsburgh containing 200 acres. And the other containing 300 acres, is situated about 7 miles from Pittsburgh.

The terms of sale and title will be made known on aplication to

JAMES WILLS, jr attorney at law, in Union Street, Pittsburgh

Jan. 7 1811 tf.

EDUCATION.

D. CHUTE, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has procured a commodious room, over the store of Theodore Mazurie, Corner of Front and Market Streets, where he will open a SCHOOL, on Monday the 21st day of January, in which all the common branches of useful science shall be taught; viz. *Reading, Writing, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematicks, &c. &c.* It will be the particular care and ambition of *D.* Chute to make his pupils read in a distinct and pleasing manner; to make them understand the English grammar accurately; and to inviate them in habits of correct public speaking. No laudable effort shall be wanting on his part to render his school useful and respectable.—If sufficient encouragement be given, *D.* Chute will undertake the instruction of a class of young men in English grammar, two or three evenings in the week.

The terms of tuition are four Dollars and fifty cents per quarter for the pupils studying the first rudiments, and six dollars for those who are taught in the higher branches —— The reason for raising the price of tuition above the usual rate in this place is that the teacher may have a sufficient reward for his services without having a number so large, that justice cannot be done to all, besides the superior advantages which a student enjoys in a small select school must be obvious to the Prudent employer.

D. Chute also proposes commencing in a short time, the instruction of a select school in vocal music, *de novo*, on the late and improved plan of Andrew Law, who is esteemed the most celebrated teacher in America. This plan, tho' at first view may appear abstruse, will, to an intelligent mind in a few hours study, become plain, easy and delightful. None but persons of the most correct habits in deportment shall be the students in this school, and a rigorous attention to good order shall be constantly practised. —— To each subscriber shall be given gratis a music book, of the new plan, and the price of tuition for two evenings in the week shall be three dollars per quarter. ——

Letters of introduction directed to the subscribers from respectable gentlemen in Philadelphia together with the most satisfactory certificates of his morality and honorable standing in the college of Dartmouth, where *D.* Chute was a regular graduate, establish our belief that he is fully adequate to teach any branch of science which he undertakes, and with pleasure it is anticipated that his school will be a valuable acquisition to this place.

R. PATTERSON.
J. P. SKELTON.
E. DENNY.

January 7, 1811.

Blank Checks,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A Stray Mare Colt.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Versailes township, Allegheny County, some time last fall, a dark bay *MARE COLT*, one year old, a natural pacer, without brand or mark. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM BOYD.

Januray 11, 1811.

Bowstring Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deer-skins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breeches maker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

JOHN M. AUSTIN,

Attorney at Law,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public, and informs them that he has taken an office in Fourth-Street, between Market and Penn-Streets, adjoining Woolman Gibson's Brick Store and near Henry Baird's Porter-house.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1810.

James C. Wilkins & Co.

Have established a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE

on Front Street, in the CITY of NATCHEZ where they will receive western country produce on storage and commission.

Natchez, 18th July, 1810. 6m

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Have just published,

Price 6 cents single, 50 cents per dozen,

The Child's Catechism;

Or a New Help for instructing the rising generation in the first principles of the Oracles of God: divided into eighteen sections

By the late Rev. William Marshall, A. M. and the late Rev. Thomas Beveridge.

Whom shall he teach knowledge, and whom shall he make to understand doctrine? Them that are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breasts. Isaiah, chap. xxviii. ver. 9

To which is prefixed,

An earnest address to parents; and to the whole is added, an explanation of some terms not generally understood by young people.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Baltimore, Aug. 1st, 1810.

LUKE TIERNAN & Co.

HAVE for Sale 1000 Boxes of the best Tin English Crowley and Blister Steel, Anvils, dry white Lead.

They will always have a large stock of Tin and expect a supply of Wire, large size Tin Braziers Copper &c.

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell on the very lowest terms.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mansfield Banton, of Pittsburgh, *Dec'd* are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of April 1811, otherwise compulsive measures must be used.—And all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring forward their accounts properly attested for settlement, to

JAMES BROWN,
Adminstrator

December 20, 1810.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUB POENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Patterson & Hopkins,

At their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

HAVE received during the past and present season, a large supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, etc. etc. etc. which they sell on the most reasonable terms, and among which are the following:—

The American Tutor's Assistant, or brief system of practical arithmetic, to which is added an excellent system of book-keeping by single entry—*price* 62 1-2 cents.

*D*avid's Psalms, with notes, and an index of the first line of every verse—*price* 75 cents.

Beaties Elements of Moral Science, 2 vols.—*price* 2 dollars

School dictionary, by Johnston,	50 cents
English Reader,	75
Murry's Sequel,	75
Murry's English Grammar abridg.	25
Bennet's Arithmetic,	50
American Preceptor,	37 1-2
Columbian Orator,	75
*D*wight's Geography,	37 1-2
Parish's Geography,	37 1-2
Smith and Little's Music,	100
American Selection, for schools,	37 1-2
Entick's *D*ictionary,	75
Perry's do.	100
School Bible,	100
New Testament with psalms,	50
Blair's Lectures abridged,	75
Morse's Geography for schools,	100
The Pastor Reformed,	75

Large Family Bibles at 375, 425 and 450,
Pocket Bibles from 137 1-2 to 275.

Pittsburgh, *Dec.* 13, 1810.

PORK,

THE highest price given by the subscriber for a quantity of good *Pork.*—*Whiskey, Soap, Vinegar* and *Candles*, he will also purchase.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 4th, 1810.

Steam Mill.

CASH

FOR

WHEAT.

Those who wish to command cash for their Wheat, can have *Five Shillings* per bushel.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1810. tf.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Theodore Mazurie & Co.

Corner of Front and Market Streets. have just received an additional supply of

Merchandise,

adapted to the present Season.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810.

Windsor Soap.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Have for sale at the Franklin Head Bookstore,

WINDSOR SOAP of a superior quality, by the dozen or box.

ALSO,

Best American Inkpowder, red and black, at the Philadelphia prices, by the dozen or gross. Dec. 13, 1810.

I wish to contract for

One or Two Thousand Gallons

of *DOUBLE DISTILLED WHISKEY*, commonly called *HIGH-WINES*, delivered at this place between the 10th and 20th of March next. I will also give SALT now, at a fair price, for Whiskey to be delivered at that time. Any person wishing to contract will please call at the corner of Market and Water streets.

F. B. HOLMES.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1811.

Now Opening

BY

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front Street, a handsome assortment of

Merchandise,

of almost every description.

Pittsburgh, Nov 13th, 1810. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BANTON & MILTENBERGER* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of February 1811, those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. All who have demands against the said firm will present them to GEORGE MILTENBERGER, surviving partner of the said firm for settlement.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B. The business will be continued as heretofore by

George Miltenberger & Co.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1810.

NOTICE

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 2-8 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction.

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 75 Cents,

SELECT REMAINS

OF THE REV. JOHN BROWN,

Late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington, who died June 19, 1787.

CONTAINING

I. Memoirs of his Life;
II. Letters to his Friends;
III. Religious Tracts;
IV. Advice to his Children;
V. An account of some of his Dying Sayings;
VI. And *D*ying advices to his Congregation.

THIS interesting little work was compiled by the Rev. John Brown and the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, from the papers of their deceased father, a few years after his death. In their preface they observe, "THE MEMOIRS were in substance written by our father's own hand, two or three years before he died. It was his care to mark the singular dispensations of Providence towards him; and then prudently to declare them to his children, that they also might set their hope in God.

"THE LETTERS were sent by him to some intimate friends. We need not scarce inform the reader, that the author never had the most remote thought of their being printed. Some of the persons who had them in possession, finding their own hearts warmed with the truths which they contained, expressed a willingness to have them made publick, for the edification of others.

"The ADVICES to the children and to the Congregation, were found among our father's papers after his decease. He was convinced in his own mind that UNION TO CHRIST, evidenced by conformity to him in holiness, "Is the one thing needful;" this was the doctrine which he taught whilst he lived; and he intended, that these Advices should declare his sentiments on this subject, when he was dead."

They observe in the close of the preface, "If some secure hyprocrites are awakened, some profane sinners are converted, some wavering Christians are established, and some ditressed souls are comforted; we have fully gained our end in the publication."

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1810.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *January* 18, 1811.

On Monday morning last BENJAMIN EVANS from the eastern part of this state was admitted and sworn in an Attorney of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to practise as such.

We this day publish from the National Intelligencer, a letter from the Secretary of State to Gen. Turreau, the French Minister.—This letter casts a new light on the situation of our affairs with France, and clearly shews, contrary to the proclamation of the President of the U. States of 2d Nov. last, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees to be revoked, and ceasing to have effect on the day previous to its date, that American commerce is still interdicted the French ports; and a question is asked by Mr. Smith, "if France, "by her *own acts*, has blocked up her "ports against the introduction of the "products of the United States, what "motive has this government, in a dis"cussion with a third power (England) "to insist on the privilege of going to "France?"—These *acts* which Mr Smith speaks of appeared to him to be in full force on the 18th Dec. last, the date of his letter, near two months after Mr. Madison had declared in his proclamation that *every* act of the French government injurious to American commerce had ceased to have effect—We will here extract a few paragraphs from Mr Smith's letter, and contrast them with the President's proclamation, which will shew the flimsy ground on which it was issued, and the little dependence this government can place on the word of the Corsican tyrant.

Extract from the President's proclamation, Nov. 2d. 1810.

"Whereas it has been *officially* made known to this government, that the edicts of France, violating the neutral commerce of the United States, have been so revoked as to cease to have effect on the first of the present month—Now therefore I. JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the said edicts of France have been so revoked as that the *cease* on the said first day of the present month to violate the neutral commerce of the United States; and that, from the date of these presents, all the restrictions imposed by the aforesaid act (of May 1st, 1810) shall cease and be discontinued in relation to France and her dependencies."

Extracts from Mr Smith's letter to Gen. Turreau, dated Dec. 18th 1810.

"The mind is naturally awakened to a survey of the actual condition of the commercial relations between the two countries, and to the consideration that no practical good, worthy of notice, has resulted to the United States from the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees.'

"If France, by her own acts, has blocked up her ports against the introduction of the products of the United States, what motive has this government, in a discussion with a third power, to insist on the privilege of going to France? Whence the inducement to urge the annulment of a blockade of France, when if annulled, no American cargoes could obtain a market in any of her ports? In such a state of things, a blockade of the coast of France would be to the United States as unimportant, as would be a blockade of the coast of the Caspian sea."

"What wrong, it may be asked, can France suffer from British orders, which co-operate with her own regulations?"

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE paper called the Commonwealth, has just by accident fallen into my hands, which recites a letter from a member of the state legislature to the editor of that paper, stating, "that a considerable degree of agitation" prevails in that body, upon the subject of calling a Convention, and nominating a candidate for Governor. One would suppose, from what appears in that letter, that the thoughts of the member were wholly absorbed in projecting plans for the accomplishment of these two objects, as the publication is totally silent upon any part of the business of the house.

Our representatives ought to recollect, that they have been elected for the sole purpose of legislating upon such subjects as may be demanded by their constituents, or recommended to them by the Governor. One would hardly think it possible, that sensible men, acquainted with their constitutional powers, would so far mistake their duty, as to arrogate a right in their public capacity, so foreign to the duty which was only confided to them. Do they imagine that they were sent to Lancaster for the purpose of intriguing about the election of a governor, or agitating and inflaming the public mind against our constitution? Is it possible they believe, that the enlightened people of Pennsylvania are not capable of seeing and feeling their own grievances, when they have any, and of adopting and pursuing every proper measure for promoting their own happiness? If they have only a tolerable knowledge of the good sense, virtue, and patriotism of a great majority of the people, they ought to blush for their vanity and arrogance in agitating such questions, and especially for their presumption in dictating to us what we ought to do.

It appears that this great agitation about the constitution, has solely originated among themselves, because, the member acknowledges that "the citizens from no part of the state have prayed for it this session, and yet it is understood, that they are generally in favour of the measure." This is really a singular situation for a sovereign people, to be generally in favour of a measure of such magnitude, and yet, as if in dread of some greater sovereign, still to remain perfectly silent!—But here they are awakened from their slumbers, and invited to exertion and an expression of their will; for he says, "We would be glad to have advice from our constituents on a subject of so great importance,"

Upon this occasion, it would appear, that the usual course of legislative proceedings and duties were totally inverted. It has ever been supposed that the people were the best judges of their own grievances when any really existed, and that it rested with themselves alone, to make a statement thereof, and pray to their representatives for redress. But here it appears, from the silence of the people, that it is the representatives only that feel those imaginary grievances of a bad constitution, and that they are, in fact, praying to the people to unite with them in their clamour for a convention.

Since the election of Mr. Snyder the state has enjoyed a perfect repose. The shameful convulsions that preceded that period, were of such a nature, that the people upon cool reflection, have since blushed for their folly, in suffering themselves to be made the instruments of intriguing and designing men; and it is to be hoped, that their good sense and past experience, will in future, guard them against rashly embarking in any measures which may have a tendency to disturb the present tranquility of the state.

Those who were most clamorous upon that occasion for reformation in government, have now got their mouths stopped with a loaf of bread. The constitution, the executive, and the judiciary, that were so highly painted in all the horrors of deformity and danger to republicans, have since enjoyed, not only a respite from hostility, but have really assumed a mild and pleasing aspect to all those who have been satisfied. But, it appears, that there are yet a number of discontents; as executive patronage was not sufficient to appease the clamorous multitude, that laid claim to it, and nothing short of a convention will serve the views of some men.

It is now discovered that very moderate talents in a governor is most congenial and best adapted to the taste of our present majority, therefore, we need not be surprised if considerable numbers of our *plain honest* farmers should take a fancy to occupy the chair of state for a few years; and myself as one, if my ambition should chance to prompt me, would certainly think it a most intolerable grievance to have to wait for a space of nine years, if another should chance to be preferred before me. It would be equally terrible to a gentleman of splendid talents, who might chance to cast an eye of envy towards the supreme Court bench, to reflect, that the present judges should occupy it during good behaviour. Therefore there is reason to suspect, that, for the gratification of myself and some others, the state must be thrown into fresh convulsions upon such a perilous undertaking, as that of calling a convention, and perhaps a sum of one hundred thousand dollars expended upon the occasion. If this sum was aided by some items of economy, which could be mentioned in our public expenditures, and expended agreeably to the governor's very laudable recommendation, on the improvement of our most public roads, they might soon be brought to approach nearly to the state of turnpikes, and prove of general utility to every class of citizens.

Those members who will agitate and persevere in measures of this nature, will be justly entitled to the honours of patriotism, and the future confidence of their constitutents.

As to the election of a governor, it is an object not worthy of a thought amongst the great mass of our independent citizens, who have nothing to hope or fear from his patronage or power. The only consideration at present ought to be, that the time of the session should not be prolonged, or public money wasted in such discussions. A single day in October next will settle this 'agitation," and we have all experience enough now to judge for ourselves.

But the sacred ark of our constitution, which has dispensed so much happiness and prosperity, ought not to be rashly and unwarrantably attacked by men not invested with ample powers for that purpose; nothing would justify such proceedings but the most mature deliberation and the unanimous consent of a people now enjoying all the blessings of peace and contentment.

A CITIZEN
of Westmoreland.

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, in favor of the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.

We are informed says the Phil. Gaz. that Mr. MORIER, British charge des affaires, has protested in form, and handed an able memorial to government, against our taking possession of West-Florida.

From the National Intelligencer.

Our information from the Mobile, on our southern frontier, is down to the 12th December.

Kemper and his officers have returned to their homes; Col. Kemper, John Caller, and J. P. Kennedy have been arrested and bound over by the civil authority of the United States.

On the evening of the 10th ult. an attack was made on a small body of Kemper's men, about thirty in number, by the commandant at Mobile, with about one hundred Spaniards, &c. The commandant surprised them about 11 o'clock at night, getting between the centinels and these few troops before he was discovered Kemper's party was completely routed, four or five killed, three wounded, and seven taken prisoners, with their little all of military stores. The Spaniards lost two men killed, and four men wounded.

It was reported at Mobile at the last dates, that a number of troops were on their way from Baton Rouge to Mobile.

It was the general opinion there, that the governor would without hesitation deliver up Mobile to any officer of the United States, who would receive possession of it.

LONDON.

This metropolis, comprehends, besides London, Westminster and Southwark, no less than 45 villages of considerable extent, independent of a vast accession of buildings upon the open fields in the vicinity. Its length is nearly 8 miles, its breadth 3, and its circumference 26: It contains above 8000 streets, lanes, alleys and courts, and more than 65 different squares; its houses, warehouses, and other buildings make 162,000, besides 246 churches and chapels, 207 meeting-houses for Dissenters, 43 chapels for foreigners, and 6 synagogues for the Jews, which in all make 502 places of worship. The number of inhabitants during the sitting of Parliament, is estimated at 1,250,000; among these are found about 50,000 common prostitutes and no less than 60,000 thieves, coiners, and other bad people of that description. The annual depredations on the public, by this numerous body of pilferers, are estimated at the sum of 2,100,000l. sterling. In this vast city there are moreover, upwards of 4000 seminaries for education; 8 institutions for promoting morality; 10 institutions for promoting the arts; 122 asylums for the indigent; 17 for the sick and lame; 13 dispensaries; 604 charitable institutions; 56 courts of justice; 7040 professional men connected with various departments of the law. There are 13,500 vessels trading to the river Thames in the course of a year, and 40,000 wagons going and returning to the Metropolis in the same period, including their repeated voyages.

The amount of exports and imports to and from the Thames is estimated at 66,311,932l. sterling annually, and the property floating in this great city every year, is 170,000,000l. sterling. These circumstances may be sufficient to convince us of the amazing extent and importance of the capital of the Birtish Empire.—*Police of the Metropolis.*

Late from Europe.

[From the N. York Evening Post, Dec. 31.]

Siege of Cadiz raised.—Capt. White, of the brig Bellona, arrived this morning in 42 days from Lisbon, informs, that previous to his sailing, letters had been received from Cadiz, stating, that Marshal Soult had discontinued the siege of that place, and marched to join the forces of Gen. Massena.—Capt. W. also states, that no general battle had yet taken place between Lord Wellington and Massena, but that there was continual skirmishing between the advanced posts of the two armies. By the above vessel we have received a Lisbon Gazette of the 16th Nov. which, with the exception of the following article, contains nothing worth translating.—

Lisbon, Dec. 16.—By the last accounts from Abrantes we learn, that the bridge which the enemy had thrown over the Zazere, was broken by the raising of the river; in consequence, they have just destroyed it, and have removed that part of the materials which was not carried away by the current.

FURTHER FROM SPAIN.

[FROM GIBRALTAR PAPERS.]

Cadiz, Oct. 25.—We have received the particulars of the action, in the fields of Sallagosa, between the Marquis of Compoverde and the French whom our brave troops pursued as far as the gates of Mont Louis. We had eight killed and 56 wounded. The enemy's loss was considerable: the field of battle was strewed with their dead, whose number exceeded 500, exclusively of 68 prisoners, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition and cattle which have remained in our hands.

Brigadier Empecinado beat, on the 18th, near Cifuentes, a French division consisting of between 900 and 1000 foot and 400 horse; and col. Mina, who being attacked by very superior forces, had withdrawn to Molina de Arragon, is advancing again into the interior of Navarre.—The French have been under the necessity of evacuating Siguenza.

Cadiz Diary.

Extract from a private letter,
Ayamonte, Oct. 26.

Massena finds himself in great difficulties and danger, within 6 leagues of Lisbon, without communication with Castile, surrounded by enemies, and starving. Romana had joined Wellesley with 12,20[illegible] men; and we expect shortly to see the end of all this.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

BOSTON, Dec 28.—Capt. Sanborn, who arrived in town on Wednesday from Aux Cayes, via the Vineyard, left the former place on the 17th Nov. and informs, that a civil war had broke out between Petion, who had been President for many years, and Rigaud, (Commander in chief of the army of the South,) who had been lately elected President. The former refusing to submit to the authority of the latter. Rigaud had marched at the head of 3000 troops against Petion, who was at Miragoane.

Petion has always avowed great indifference as to retaining the executive power. The probability, therefore, is, that the present difference arises from a discovery that Rigaud is an agent of Bonaparte.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO GEN. TURREAU.

Department of State December 18, 1810.

SIR,

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 12th inst. in reply to my enquiries in relation to certificates of origin, as well as to the admission into France of the products of the agriculture of the United States.

From your letter it appears, that the importation into France of cotton and tobacco, the produce of the United States, is at this time specially and absolutely prohibited.

From the decree of the 15th July, it moreover, appears, that there can be no importation into France, but upon terms and conditions utterly inadmissible, and that, therefore, there can be no importation at all of the following articles, the produce of the United States, namely, fish oil, dye wood, salt fish, cod fish, hides and peltry.

As these enumerated articles constitute the great mass of the exports from the U. States to France. the mind is naturally awakened to a survey of the actual condition of the commercial relations between the two countries, and to the consideration that *no practical good, worthy of notice, has resulted to the United States from the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees*

combined as it unexpectedly has been, with a change in the commercial system of France, so momentous to the United States.

The act of congress of May last had for its object, not merely the recognition of a speculative legitimate principle, but the enjoyment of a substantial benefit. The overture, therein presented, obviously embraced the idea of commercial advantage. It included the reasonable belief, that an abrogation of the Berlin and Milan decrees would leave the ports of France as free for the introduction of the *produce of the United States*, as they were previously to the promulgation of those decrees.

The restrictions of the Berlin and Milan decrees had the effect of restraining the American merchants from sending their vessels to France. The interdictions in the system, that has been substituted, against the admission of American products, will have the effect of imposing upon them an equal restraint. If then, for the revoked decrees, municipal laws, producing the same commercial effect, have been substituted, the mode only, and not the measure, has undergone an alteration. And however true it may be, that the change is lawful in form, it is nevertheless, as true, that it is essentially unfriendly, and that it does not at all comport with the ideas inspired by your letter of the 27th ult. in which you were pleased to declare the "distinctly pronounced intention of his imperial majesty of favoring the commercial relations between France and the United States in all the objects of traffic, which shall evidently proceed from their agriculture or manufactures."

If France, by her own acts, has blocked up her ports against the introduction of the products of the United States, what motive has this government, in a discussion with a third power, to insist on the privilege of going to France? Whence the inducement to urge the annulment of a blockade of France, when, if annulled, no American cargoes could obtain a market in any of her ports? In such a state of things, a blockade of the coast of France would be to the United States as unimportant, as would be a blockade of the coast of the Caspian sea.

The British edicts may be viewed as having a double relation; 1st, to the wrong done to the United States; 2d, to the wrong done to France. And it is in the latter relation only, that France has a right to speak. But what wrong, it may be asked, can France suffer from British orders, which co-operate with her own regulations?

However sensible the United States may be to the violation of their neutral rights under those edicts, yet if France herself has by her own acts rendered it a theoretical instead of a practical violation, it is for this government to decide on the degree in which sacrifices of any sort may be required by considerations which peculiarly and exclusively relate to the U. States. Certain it is, that the inducements to such sacrifices are weakened, as far as France can weaken them, by having converted the right to be maintained into a naked one, whilst the sacrifices to be made would be substantial and extensive.

A hope, however, is indulged, that your instructions from your government will soon enable you to give some satisfactory explanation of the measures to which reference has been made, and that their operation in virtue of modifications, which have not yet transpired, will not be, as has been herein represented.

The President has received with great satisfaction the information, that the Consuls of France have been heretofore in the official and authorised practice of furnishing certificates of origin to American vessels; as well to those destined to neutral ports, as to those, whose sovereigns are in alliance with France; and that this practise, sanctioned by the French government, did not cease in any part of the United States before the 13th of last month, and then only in consequence of a despatch from the Duke of Cadore bearing date the 30th of August preceding. This satisfaction arises from the hope, that similar information may have been given to the Danish government, and from a sense of the happy influence, which such a communication will have had on the American property, that had been seized and detained by the privateers of Denmark, upon the supposition that these certificates of origin were spurious, and not authorised by the French government. It is, nevertheless, to be regretted, that the functionaries of France in Denmark had not made known to the Danish authorities, during the occurrence of such outrages on the American trade, the error denouncing, as illegitimate, authentic documents, which had been lawfully issued by the accredited Agents of his Imperial Majesty.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH.

Latest from Lisbon.

We believe the following abstract of events at Lisbon, which we have collected, in conversation with an intelligent gentleman, passenger in the Cumberland is correct:—

On the evening of the 16th November, Marshal Massena commenced his retreat from the camp, in front of the British lines—and was pursued, on the same night by the British light troops.

On the morning of the 17th Lord Wellington marched with the whole of the combined army, consisting of 80,000 men, and advices reached Lisbon that he had overtaken the French army, supposed 60,000 strong, on the 22d, and it was expected a general battle would be fought on the 23d, the day on which our informant left Lisbon.

Great numbers of the French horse had perished and the remainder were exhausted from the want of provender, while the British cavalry, being amply supplied, were in the best order and highest spirits.

Massena was retreating towards Coimbra, in an opposite direction from Cadiz, which rendered his junction with the troops under Soult still less probable.

[The following, as corroborative of the above, is copied from the Freeman's Journal, and True American, of this morning—]

The schr. Cumberland, captain Wheaton, in 38 days passage from Lisbon, entered the Capes of Delaware, on th 30th of December. In endeavouring to weigh the anchor to proceed up the bay, the same evening, the mate, assisting at the windlass, was struck by a handspike, the windlass bits having given way, and had his scull fractured, and died on Wednesday last. The Cumberland attempted to enter Lewistown creek, but grounded on the bar, where she now lies.

A passenger in the Cumberland informs that, the French army had broke up on the 16th of November, and commenced their retreat. A part of the English army pursued them that night. Lord Wellington with the remainder of the English army, left Head-Quarters at Pedro Negro next morning, the 17th, in full pursuit of the runaways, and it was believed he would force Massena to a general action in a few days. The French army had retreated 12 leagues towards Coimbra, and was constantly harrassed by the pursuing English, while Col. Trant, with his Portuguese troops, was expected to fall upon him from the side of Coimbra. Gen. Hill with 14,000 men had crossed the Zezare, to prevent Massena from crossing up the country, to intercept any force that might be coming to his assistanee. The morning our informant left Lisbon (the 22nd November) 500 French prisoners were brought in. The number of horses left dead in the camp by the French were immense. The French had suffered extremely for want of provisions and provender.

It is also said that Massena issued a proclamation setting forth, previous to his retreat, that as a violent contagious disorder was raging at Lisbon, he thought it most prudent for the safety of his army, to draw them further off from that city. The month of Oct. and November had been very disagreeable at Lisbon, from the great falls of rain in those months.

No doubt was entertained of the ultimate destruction of Massena's army.

Latest from England.

Extract of a letter from Newburyport, dated January 2, 1811.—Mr. Titcomb merchant, arrived in town this morning, from Portland, where he came by water from Nova-Scotia. Spoke last Thursday schr Hunter, bound to Nova-Scotia, then 27 days from Liverpool, who informed that the KING WAS DEAD—that there had been a battle in Portugal between the left wing of Massena's army, and the combined army, in which 2000 of the French were killed, and 450 English and 200 Portuguese, including several English officers. Mr. T. says, the master of the Hunter appeared to be an intelligent man, and the news, (in substance) is considered correct.

DEATH OF GEORGE III.

SALEM Jan. 4—Yesterday Mr. John Dalrymple came to this town from Portland, and informs us that in Saco he heard report, that a vessel had arrived at Halifax in 25 days from Liverpool, bringing an account of the death of the king.

FURTHER—Mr. Gilbert of the Exchange Coffee-House, Boston, writes us as follows:

"January 3—Mr, Hodge, from Newburyport, this morning conversed with a Mr. Titcomb, from Passamaquoddy, who spoke a ship three days ago bound to an eastern port, from Liverpool, then 27 days out. by which he was informed, that there had been a number of reports in Liverpool of the death of the king, of which there was a confirmation before the ship sailed."

From a late London Paper.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.—We are happy to state, that Gustavus Adolphus is under British protection. At Polangen the Prussian guard was dismissed, it not being permitted to encroach on the imperial territory.—Thence, a distance of about 40 miles, his majesty proceeded to Riga and having arrived, sent a courier to the Emperor Alexander, who returned with a respectful message, intimating at the same time that the king must quit the Russian dominions. Soon afterwards Gustavus contrived to effect his escape by a vessel from the harbor, and entered on board a British ship of war.

FROM THE NASHVILLE (TEN.) REVIEW

We are informed by a gentleman, who was present when the following discovery was made, and on the fidelity of whose narrative we place the utmost reliance, that on the 2d day of September last, some persons were digging in a copperas cave, in the county of Warren, state of Tennessee, situated in what is usually called the Cany fork of Cumberland river, ten miles below the Falls. That at about six feet below the surface of the bottom of the cave something like clothing was discovered, which upon proper examination was found to be the shrouding of some dead bodies. Upon further investigation, the bodies were found to be two in number, a male and female, which as he expressed it they judged to have been buried in ancient times. They supposed the male at the time of his decease, to have been about twenty five years of age. He was enveloped in the following manner—first with a fine linen shirt; his legs were drawn up, and closley bound with dressed deer skins; then five dressed deer skins wrapped round his body, a twilled blanket wrapped around them and a cain mat, sixty feet long, wrapped round the whole. His frame was entire, except the bowels; his hair of a fair complexion, his teeth remarkable sound, and his stature above common. The body of the female was found interred about three feet from the other. Its position of lying was similar to that of the male. The carcase was enveloped first with two undressed deer skins, under which, upon the faces was found a small cain mat. Three or four dressed deer skins were wrapped round it, over which was folded a cain mat large enough to cover the whole. There were then five sheets supposed to be made of nettle lint, wrought up curiously around each, with feathers of various kinds and colours. Two fans of feathers were next found upon the breast, the body with the whole of the described wrapping, was found in what was supposed to be a hair trunk or box, with a cain cover, which was wound upon two well dressd deer skins of the largest kind. The whole girthed with two straps. The female is supposed to have been from twelve to fifteen years of age—the eyes as full and prominent as if alive.

As General Wilkinson, of *puffing* memory, remains a favourite with the administration, it is supposed he would have been appointed commander in chief of the grand expedition against West-Florida, but for the deficiency of funds in the treasury. The President could allow, it seems, but 20,000 dollars for this war, and that would not have supplied the General with "Cigars and Capers."——

Boston Repertory.

Encouragement to the enterprising!—General Claiborne is limited, by the President, to the expenditure of 20,000 dollars, in the military operations for taking forcible possession of West-Florida. Supposing 5000 men are requisite for this purpose, they will have four dollars a piece for marching some hundreds of miles through delightful bogs and swamps, and "find themselves." If this prospect does not raise an army, the deuce is in it.—*ib.*

Some people have been surprised at the smallness of the expense, to which Mr. Madison has limited the War against West-Florida. They should remember that the expensive article of powder will not be wanted. For as the commander in chief is not to use force, if any number of Spaniards, "however small" is found in arms, powder would be a useless burden. And as guns without powder would be folly, guns will be superfluous, "Shoulder broom stick!—March!"— *ib.*

It seems to be expected that when Gen. Claiborne invades the Spanish territory west of the Mobile, every Spaniard, in imitation of the greatest philosopher in America, when Tarleton approached, will fly to Carter's mountain, or hide among the bull rushes.— *ib.*

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO-WIT:

BE it remembered, That on the first day of May, in the thirty fourth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1810, Zadok Cramer, of the said district, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following to wit:

Skeches of a Tour to the Western Country, through the States of Ohio and Kentucky; a Voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and a Trip through the Mississippi territory, and part of West Florida. Commenced at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807, and concluded in 1809. By F. Cuming. With Notes and an Appendix, containing some interesting Facts, together with a notice of an expedition through Louisiana.

In conformity to an act of the congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, *clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.*

FOR SALE,
White Herrings, Bear Skins
and Peltry, at
DANIEL BATHRICK'S
Pittsburgh January 17, 1811.

Came to the farm of Mrs Irwin, one mile from Pittsburgh, on the 1st inst. two stray COWS, one a light brindle, with long slender horns; her face, belly and the end of her tail white.—The other has a white face, white belly and tail, with short horns, marked on both ears. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away.
January 17, 1811.

BOOKSELLERS.

ROBERT PATTERSON of Pittsburgh, and BENJAMIN B HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, having entered into partnership, under the firm of *Patterson* and *Hopkins*, have opened a Store of BOOKS AND STATIONARY in Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, in the house lately occupied by *Joseph Parker*, where they have, and will constantly keep on hand, a large and extensive collection of Books in *Law*, *Physic* and *Divinity*; *School Books*, *Classics*, and a general miscellany of *Philosophy*, *History*, *Science*, and works of *Taste*.

All these, except European publications, they will sell, for prompt payment, at Philadelphia retail prices; and on large purchases they will allow a liberal discount, proportioned to the magnitude of the purchase.

They have established connections with the principal Booksellers in all the large towns of the United States, viz. New-York, Baltimore etc. etc. so that they can, with the least possible delay, fill up any order for books.

They receive and promptly fill up orders for *Maps*, *Globes*, *Surveying* and *Mathematical Instruments*, *Philosophical Apparatus*, etc etc.

They have now connected with the Store, an excellent *Binding*, where binding, in all its variety, will be executed with neatness, firmness and dispatch. Customers will find their blank stationary, at prices far below what has been usual on this side the mountains.

They will shortly have a *Printin Office* connected with their Store, where printing will be executed on the usual terms, in all its variety.

Besides cash, they will take in payment, such articles of country produce, as can soon be disposed of, without loss.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1810.

JOHN STUART,
(LATELY FROM ADAMS COUNTY)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he intends carrying on in Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, the different branches of COVERLET WEAVING, Double half double and single Diaper, of three different patterns on one piece Burdie; single and double Diamonds and Carpeting, all on reasonable terms—and those who will please to favor me with their custom shall have their work done in the neatest manner and to their satisfaction, and at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1810

Now Opening
BY
ANTHONY BEELEN,
In Front Street, a handsome assortment of
Merchandise,
of almost every description.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810. tf

Pittsburgh
Eagle Foundery.
Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED

From the Proprietor's Patent Medicine Warehouse New-York, a fresh supply of the following genuine

MEDICINES,

whose virtues is so well known throughout the United States, viz.

—

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-Indies, and the Southern and Midule States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe, that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of those pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infalliable preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of comon remidies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman

—

Dr Hahn's Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effects of natural weaknes, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes—never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, WHEN NEARLY DEPRIVED OF SIGHT.

—

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

An invaluable Cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, infammatory ness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The PERSIAN LOTION opperates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its saluary effects are speedy and permanent rendering the skin delicately soft and clear improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this Ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infalliable remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasentest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, *etc. ect. etc*

HAMILTON'S
Celebrated Worm Destroying
LOZENGE.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are disagreeable breath, especialy in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic, fits, and sometimes privation of speech; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and foeted stools; vomiting; hard and large belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above smyptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm estroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints to those above described.

—

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, *etc*

Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the more severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache

The Damask Lip Salve.

The above MEDICINES are constantly for Sale by

Anthony Beelen,

At his Store in Front Street, PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Purchasers are requested to remember that imitations of those Medicies are for Sale in various places and that none are genuine without the signature of*

HANNAH LEE, *Widow of Richard Lee jr.*

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

Franklin Head Bookstore

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

Cramer's Pittsburgh Magazine

AND

Extra Magazine Almanacks for

1811.

Contents of Pittsburgh Almanack:

The Orphan Girl.	Salt-petre, how manufactured.
Curious manner of catching water fowls in China.	Wild Geese.
	Anecdote—*Oriental*
The Calender,	Receipt for Consumption, &c.
Franklin's Ways to Wealth.	Rates of Postage.
	Friend's Meeting.
Chinese Industry.	Advice to save Rags.
Great and noble actions.	Horses and Sheep, comparative view.
Domestic Picture.	Courts of Law.
Chinese Oil Radish.	Tables of interest, *etc*
Early Potatoes.	List of Roads.
Distellation from do.	

Besides the contents of the above, the

Magazine Almanack,

Has a brief memoir of the Rev. Robert Steele, by James Mountain.

ALSO,

Extraordinary Bones.	— Paris, Upper Blue Licks and Olympian Springs in Kentucky.
Temperance.	
Veem's life of Washington.	
Important Discovery of Clay.	Salt Springs.
	Steam Boat.
A new Manufacture.	Spinning Wheels.
Poetical question in Algebra.	Domestic carpet, *etc.*
	Account of the Harmony Society in Butler county.
Mint of the U. States.	
Gallatin's Report on Domestic Manufactures.	Inhabitants and houses in Pittburgh.
	Marriages.
Letters from Chilicothe.	Deaths.

Extra Magazine.

Contains all the Pittsburgh and Magazine Almanacks, and

An abstract of Livingston's Essay on Sheep, shewing their varieties.

Account of the best method of treating them, and raising a flock in the United States.

The legislature of the State of New-York, esteeming Mr Livingston's Essay of the first importance to the farmer and manufacturer, ordered 1000 copies to be published and distributed throughout their State.

☞ *German Almanacks, for* 1811.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives;
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	377	300	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkin's tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	600	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	300	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the Interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH MORRISON,

May 1810.

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establishment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1810. tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership between Dettmar Basse Muller and William L Brockelman, formed last year for the erecting of a furnace at Bassenheim Butler County Pennsylvania, under the firm of Basse and Brockelman, was dissolved on the 25th Sept. 1810 by mutual consent.

William L. Brockelman having had a final settlement of accounts with Dettmar Basse Muller, and being about to embark for Europe, all persons holding legal claims and demands against the aforesaid partnership will present them without delay, to the subscriber for immediate payment.

WILLIAM L. BROCKELMAN,
at GODFREY HAGA'S.

Philadelphia, Nov 13, 1810.

Patterson & Hopkins

WISH to take, as APPRENTICES to the Book binding business, two active lads, of good moral character, and sufficient education, between the age of 13 and 17. The preference will be given to boys from the country, they will be put under the instruction of John S. Sheldon, whose work prove him to be one of the best workman in the states.—Apply to the office of this paper—to John S. Sheldon in 4th street, or to Patterson and Hopkins, Booksellers Wood-Street.

Pittsburgh, *Dec.* 26, 1810.